

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 1003

Washington, D. C.

September 16, 1944

## PRICES ARE ESTABLISHED FOR CANNED CORN PACK

### OPA Announces Basis for Computation in Six Different Areas

Maximum prices for the 1944 pack of canned corn are contained in Appendix F of Section 15, of Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation 1, effective September 18, 1944, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The permitted increases and the price ranges for No. 2, No. 10 cans and No. 2 Vacuum cans, shown in Table 3, may be used by canners to establish their 1944 gross ceiling price for any item listed, provided sales were made during the base period and a base price can be established. The gross ceiling price will be computed by adding the permitted increase to the base price which is the weighted average selling price for the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack. If the result of this addition gives a figure that comes within the appropriate price range, no adjustment is necessary. If, however, it is higher than the upper limit of the price range, it must be adjusted to the highest price of the range; if lower, it may be adjusted to the bottom price of the range.

Maximum prices on government sales will be 96 per cent of the gross ceiling price as established above. Maximum prices at which canners may sell to the civilian trade will be 8 cents a dozen lower for No. 2's, 6 cents a dozen lower for No. 2 vacuum and 42 cents per dozen lower for No. 10's than the gross ceilings. These figures represent the subsidy payments that may be claimed on civilian sales made after the effective date of this amendment.

If a canner made no sales of canned corn during the base period, his gross ceiling price will be the midpoint of the price range for each item. The exact figures will be shown in tables appearing in the complete Appendix. If a canner sold some but not all items of canned corn during the base period, he may fill in the blanks in his price list by conversions from prices he can establish. In making such conversions the steps to be taken in figuring maximum prices should be made in the following order:

(1) Convert for container size; (2)

add the permitted increase specified in Table 3 for the variety, style of pack, and grade sold in the base period; (3) convert for variety and style of pack; (4) convert for grade; (5) apply the limitation of the price range; (6) convert for container type and size; (7) subtract subsidy payable per unit of the finished product for sales to purchasers other than Government Procurement agencies.

When converting for size of container the following conversion factors (Continued on page 8382)

## Canned Crabmeat Prices Set

Domestic canned crabmeat packed in No. 1 squat containers has been given uniform dollar-and-cents canners' ceiling prices, through Amendment 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 247, effective September 19, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Under the new amendment, a canner's maximum prices for a dozen No. 1 squat containers f.o.b. the canning plant are:

Blue crabmeat and sand crabmeat, fancy or white fancy—\$4.70; blue crabmeat and sand crabmeat, brown claw fancy—\$4.10; and dungeness crabmeat, fancy—\$4.00 (½ flats).

A provision is made in the regulation requiring canners to notify wholesalers and retailers of the newly established prices. Also, the action amends the definition of No. ½ flats to make it clear that this size container must be packed to a net weight of not less than 6.5 ounces. No. 1 squats must be packed to a net weight of not less than 7.8 ounces or a drained weight of not less than 6.5 ounces.

## Restaurants to Salvage Tin Cans

The 100,000 members of the National Restaurant Association have joined the tin can salvage drive, the War Production Board has announced. The association represents 85 per cent of the total volume of restaurant business in the country.

Though many restaurants have been individually cooperating in the drive, 100 per cent participation of eating places in the tin can salvage campaign was pledged by the association in response to an appeal from WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

## SEPTEMBER REPORT ON PROCESSING VEGETABLES

### Decreases from 1943 Crops of Beans, Corn and Peas Indicated

Indicated production of vegetable crops for processing, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the basis of September 1 conditions, shows increases over the 1943 harvested output in green lima beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, pimientos, and tomatoes, and decreases in snap beans, corn, and green peas. The indicated combined production of the eight crops is 9.5 per cent higher than in 1943. The following table gives the indicated 1944 production of the eight crops as compared with the harvested production in 1943:

	1943 harvested	1944 indicated
	Tons	Tons
Beans, green lima.....	27,360	30,530
Beans, snap.....	261,000	238,100
Beets.....	139,500	145,300
Cabbage, kraut.....	107,600	146,900
Corn.....	1,162,000	1,097,300
Peas, green.....	407,030	365,600
Pimientos.....	8,750	10,840
Tomatoes.....	2,639,100	3,173,500

Green lima beans were adversely affected during August by dry weather in most of the important States east of the Rocky Mountains.

Snap beans were likewise affected by dry weather in most of the important States except on the Pacific Coast and the Ozark area, which caused considerable uneasiness over prospects for the unharvested crop.

Beets were developing in Wisconsin under favorable conditions. In other important States, except Oregon, the need for moisture reduced yield prospects below average.

Cabbage yield prospects in New York were reduced by inadequate moisture to the lowest level since 1937. In important Midwestern States hot, dry weather put the tonnage prospect somewhat below average.

Corn yield prospects, because of dry weather during August in most of the States east of the Rockies, averages 2.08 tons per acre, the lowest since 1936, when the average was 1.63.

Green pea acreage harvested is estimated at 445,880 acres, against 476,200 planted. The 30,320 acres difference

includes approximately 7,000 acres harvested as dry peas in Oregon and Washington.

Tomatoes were affected by hot, dry weather during August in the late States westward from New York to Illinois, but in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the Ozark area, Colorado, and Utah prospects improved after August 1.

The following table shows the indicated 1944 crop production by States as compared with the harvested production in 1943:

State	1943 harvested	1944 indicated
<b>BEANS, SNAP</b>		
Maine.....	7,700	6,500
New York.....	28,000	22,500
Pennsylvania.....	9,700	6,800
Indiana.....	1,800	1,800
Michigan.....	13,000	11,400
Wisconsin.....	18,300	17,400
Delaware.....	1,000	1,300
Maryland.....	16,400	14,000
Virginia.....	5,100	6,500
North Carolina.....	3,000	5,900
South Carolina.....	3,000	3,800
Georgia.....	4,800	3,600
Florida.....	36,000	24,000
Tennessee.....	13,300	8,100
Mississippi.....	2,100	2,400
Arkansas.....	17,000	30,200
Louisiana.....	3,900	4,400
Oklahoma.....	4,200	14,800
Texas.....	12,000	13,100
Colorado.....	4,300	3,600
Utah.....	2,200	2,900
Washington.....	10,100	9,900
Oregon.....	29,000	28,700
California.....	6,800	8,000
Other States.....	7,700	9,500

<b>BEANS, GREEN LIMA</b>		
New York.....	330	550
New Jersey.....	8,220	8,400
Pennsylvania.....	420	240
Ohio.....	350	220
Michigan.....	660	1,120
Wisconsin.....	1,590	1,650
Delaware.....	4,050	3,740
Maryland.....	1,350	2,120
Virginia.....	1,400	2,480
Utah.....	710	700
Washington.....	340	500
California.....	2,490	3,480
Other States.....	8,450	8,330

<b>BEETS</b>		
New York.....	45,400	40,900
New Jersey.....	6,300	10,000
Indiana.....	900	1,000
Michigan.....	7,700	10,100
Wisconsin.....	39,000	50,800
Oregon.....	27,000	19,300
Other States.....	13,200	13,200

<b>CABBAGE, KRAUT</b>		
New York.....	48,800	64,500
Ohio.....	10,400	14,100
Indiana.....	8,200	7,000
Illinois.....	1,400	1,100
Michigan.....	4,300	3,800
Wisconsin.....	24,200	41,200
Minnesota.....	700	1,300
Colorado.....	600	2,000
Washington.....	5,000	2,700
Other States.....	4,000	9,200

State	1943 harvested	1944 indicated
<b>CORN</b>		
Maine.....	49,000	42,900
New Hampshire.....	1,900	1,300
Vermont.....	3,100	2,500
New York.....	50,800	39,500
Pennsylvania.....	28,400	26,400
Ohio.....	63,500	28,700
Indiana.....	98,600	58,100
Illinois.....	181,800	136,400
Michigan.....	6,900	6,900
Wisconsin.....	109,200	180,800
Minnesota.....	103,500	236,600
Iowa.....	144,200	123,700
Nebraska.....	5,400	2,700
Delaware.....	6,200	8,400
Maryland.....	57,800	91,300
Tennessee.....	5,200	4,000
Washington.....	40,300	39,000
Oregon.....	16,400	14,900
Other States.....	33,800	43,600

<b>PIMIENTOS</b>		
California.....	740	1,520
Georgia.....	7,830	9,320

<b>PEAS, GREEN</b>		
Maine.....	4,810	4,350
New York.....	14,400	37,240
Pennsylvania.....	15,050	16,740
Ohio.....	4,440	4,740
Indiana.....	7,670	4,000
Illinois.....	18,320	13,630
Michigan.....	6,480	5,220
Wisconsin.....	130,620	105,910
Minnesota.....	30,220	15,750
Iowa.....	3,780	1,870
Delaware.....	2,340	2,450
Maryland.....	13,120	12,220
Virginia.....	3,100	1,640
Colorado.....	5,930	4,210
Utah.....	25,350	23,900
Washington.....	50,610	45,770
Oregon.....	47,450	46,750
California.....	5,650	4,330
Other States.....	17,670	14,940

<b>TOMATOES</b>		
New York.....	134,800	138,800
New Jersey.....	221,100	216,500
Pennsylvania.....	188,800	187,600
Ohio.....	86,000	180,000
Indiana.....	382,400	346,000
Illinois.....	36,300	45,000
Michigan.....	16,200	37,600
Iowa.....	13,500	18,500
Missouri.....	24,200	47,400
Delaware.....	61,200	69,900
Maryland.....	317,700	315,400
Virginia.....	126,000	133,200
Kentucky.....	12,900	12,600
Tennessee.....	9,000	10,800
Arkansas.....	21,900	49,400
Colorado.....	36,000	37,800
Utah.....	70,000	68,800
California.....	800,000	910,000
Other States.....	93,900	119,500

### Fruit Production Up

Although the indicated 1944 pack of canned fruits will total 2.3 billion pounds, or about one and one-half times as large as last year's pack, approximately one-eighth less canned fruits will be available for U. S. civilian sales than was available from the 1943 pack, according to the latest report of the

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prospective civilian supplies of canned fruit juices (principally citrus) from an expected pack of 1.5 billion pounds are expected to be from one-fifth to one-fourth larger than in 1943. Large increases in the 1944 military requirements for canned fruits over last year account for a reduction in the civilian supplies, despite a much larger canned fruit pack.

Increases are expected in the 1944 pack of all deciduous tree fruits except plums and prunes. This year's canned pack of citrus fruits is expected to equal the 1943 pack. The 1944 pack of all fruit juices is expected to be greater than last year's with a large increase expected in the orange juice pack.

Supplies of frozen fruits are expected to be larger than last year, while the dried fruit pack will be considerably less, BAE states.

BAE's September crop report indicates that the total supply of fruits for the 1944-45 season will be from 10 to 15 per cent above the 1943-44 supply. The aggregate tonnage of the eight major deciduous fruits (apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes) is expected to exceed last year's production by 21 per cent and to be 10 per cent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average. BAE reports that prospects are favorable for citrus crops in all producing States and that conditions on September 1 indicated an aggregate tonnage of oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, and tangerines from the 1944 bloom fully as large as the 1943 record production of citrus fruits. The total citrus production in 1943 included 55,510,000 boxes of grapefruit, 11,730,000 boxes of lemons, 250,000 boxes of limes, and 10,415,000 boxes of oranges and tangerines.

The following statistics, compiled from BAE reports, compare the indicated 1944 production of specified fruits in the principal producing States with the actual production in 1943:

	1943 harvested	1944 indicated
Apples.....bu.	89,050,000	122,633,000
Apricots.....tons	105,000	333,300
Cherries.....do	116,510	205,030
Grapes.....do	2,972,900	2,738,450
Peaches.....bu.	42,180,000	72,272,000
Pears.....do	24,585,000	29,225,000
Plums.....tons	79,400	91,000
Prunes.....do	623,300	467,500

### "A" Awards One Year Old

More than 200 food processing plants have received "A" awards since the program was first announced on September 18, 1943.

## SUBSIDIES ARE AUTHORIZED FOR FROZEN VEGETABLES

### Peas, Snap Beans, and Corn Included in Directive to WFA and OPA

In accordance with the provisions of a directive from Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration, a subsidy program, similar to the one now in effect on certain canned vegetables, has been established for quick frozen green peas, snap beans, and sweet corn. The program is to enable freezers to pay support prices to growers of the specified vegetables covered by the subsidy, and to pack and distribute these products under civilian price regulations.

Copies of the contract forms, rate of payments, schedule of support prices, and other details concerning the operation of the program will be mailed freezers soon, WFA officials said. The Vinson directive states:

1. The Office of Price Administration is hereby authorized and directed:

(a) To establish maximum prices for sales of the 1944 pack of frozen snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas to purchasers other than government procurement agencies which are computed on the basis of the resale prices of the 1943 purchase and resale program of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(b) To establish maximum prices for sales of the 1944 pack of frozen snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas to government procurement agencies which are computed on the basis of the 1944 grower support prices per ton, by area, announced by the War Food Administration for these vegetables for freezing.

2. The War Food Administration is hereby authorized and directed to absorb, by use of the Commodity Credit Corporation's funds, the difference, by area, between the resale prices of the 1943 purchase and resale program of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the 1944 grower support prices per ton, announced by the War Food Administration for snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas for freezing, with respect to the quantities of these vegetables used in producing the portion of the 1944 pack of frozen vegetables sold to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

## Changes in Ceiling Prices

### for Canned Meats Announced

Changes in the ceiling prices for a number of canned meat products prepared according to government specifications and sold to war procurement agencies have been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

The products affected by the action, which was taken in Amendment 18 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 148, effective September 6, are spiced luncheon meat, spiced ham, pork sausage links, corned pork, dry salt bacon, and pork tongues. The prices of some are increased while others are reduced, depending on the product and the container can size in which it is packed.

PRODUCT	Price per 100 lbs	
	New	Old
Spiced luncheon meat:		
Cylindrical cans, 12-oz. ....	\$34.50	\$35.25
Rectangular cans—		
12-oz. ....	35.00	35.25
2½-lb. ....	33.00	32.50
6-lb. ....	32.75	32.25
Spiced ham:		
Cylindrical cans, 12-oz. ....	35.00	37.25
Rectangular cans—		
12-oz. ....	35.50	37.25
2½-lb. ....	33.50	34.50
6-lb. ....	33.25	34.25
Pork sausage links, hog casings,		
2-lb. ....	33.25	34.50
Corned pork:		
12-oz. ....	55.25	56.00
6-lb. ....	53.50	52.00
Dry salt bacon:		
12-lb. ....	26.00	27.00
14-lb. ....	25.75	26.75
Pork tongues:		
12-oz. ....	36.00	36.75
2½-lb. ....	34.50	34.00
6-lb. ....	34.00	32.75

## Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The Alaska salmon canning season, now at an end except for winding up operations in a few localities, resulted in a pack of 4,808,000 cases by the first of September, with prospects that the total pack will be about 4,900,000 cases, the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries has reported.

The final production will be about half a million cases less than was packed last year and slightly less than the packs of 1940 and 1942. The largest pack of Alaska salmon in recent years was made in 1936, when the industry produced 8,438,000 cases. The following figures, as reported by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, show the pack by regions and varieties through September 2, as compared with a similar period last season:

REGIONS	1943 to Sept. 4	1944 to Sept. 2
	Cases	Cases
Western Alaska.....	1,361,474	1,027,096
Central Alaska.....	2,132,738	1,842,640
Southeastern Alaska...	1,868,608	1,938,280
Total.....	5,362,820	4,807,906
VARIETIES		
Red.....	1,967,929	1,566,150
Pink.....	2,330,986	2,038,116
Chum.....	682,261	962,626
Coho.....	134,954	177,339
King.....	46,690	33,675
Total.....	5,362,820	4,807,906

## WFA Program of Support Prices for 1944 Dry Edible Bean Crop

The War Food Administration has developed a five-point program to effectuate the support prices for 1944 crop dry edible beans announced March 4, 1944. The five points are: (1) Price supporting agreements with bean dealers under which they agree to pay the equivalent of the support price to growers; (2) payment of a subsidy to dealers in an amount by which the announced support prices exceed the applicable Office of Price Administration maximum prices on beans sold into civilian trade channels; (3) purchase of designated classes of beans in carload lots, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. car at country shipping points, at specified prices; (4) purchase of thrasher-run beans from growers where it is not possible for them to dispose of their beans through trade channels at the equivalent of the support prices; (5) non-recourse loans on thrasher-run beans stored on farms.

The eligible classes and grades of beans, and the support prices based on cleaned and bagged beans (in 100-pound containers), with all charges paid, in carload lots, f.o.b. car at country shipping points, are as follow:

U. S. No. 1 beans: Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pinto, Pink, Small Red, and Cranberry, \$6.50 per hundred; California Black-eye, \$6.375 per hundred; Lima and Baby Lima, \$7.50 per hundred; Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney, \$8.00 per hundred.

U. S. choice hand-picked and U. S. extra No. 1 beans: Ten cents per 100 pounds net weight more than the applicable price for the same class of U. S. No. 1 beans as shown above.

U. S. No. 2 beans: Fifteen cents per 100 pounds net weight less than the applicable prices for the same class of U. S. No. 1 beans as shown above.

These prices will reflect to the producers of dry edible beans a return in excess of parity.

Under WFA-dealer agreements, the dealers will pay growers of eligible beans not less than the applicable support price, minus the maximum processing and merchandising charges prescribed in the agreement. WFA will pay dealers, on eligible beans sold and delivered into civilian consumption channels, a subsidy equal to the difference between the applicable support prices and the processor civilian ceiling prices. Payments will not be made after June 30, 1945.



### Apples to England

Because of improved shipping facilities, fresh apples from the U. S. will appear on English markets for the first time since 1941.

### CORN PRICES ESTABLISHED

(Continued from page 8379)

are to be used: *Cream style*—No. 10's at 5.16 times No. 2's; No. 303's at .89 times No. 2's. *Whole kernel*—No. 10's at 5.00 times No. 2's; No. 303's at .87 times No. 2's and No. 2 vacuum at .94 times No. 2's.

The conversion from tin to glass containers must be made in the 1944 prices and not in the base period prices. Even though a processor sold corn in glass during the base period he must first construct a 1944 ceiling for the item packed in tin and then apply the appropriate conversion factor. The maximum price for No. 303 glass is 15 cents per dozen higher than the ceiling for No. 303 cans.

The price tables in this appendix apply only to the pricing of *sweet corn* although the regulation covers all packed corn. If a canner packs field corn or a mixture of field and sweet corn, he must apply to the OPA for an individual authorization of a maximum price in accordance with Section 10 (d).

Canners when calculating their gross ceiling prices should be careful to use the permitted increases and price ranges shown for the area in which the corn was packed. These areas are as follows:

1. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
2. Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Virginia.
3. Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.
4. Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska.
5. Idaho—following counties (Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho, Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Canyon, Boise, Ada, Elmore, Owyhee, Camas, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls, and Cassia), Utah—following counties (Box Elder, Cache, Weber, Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake and Utah), Oregon and Washington.
6. All other States and counties in Idaho and Utah not included in Area 5.

Tables 3 and 7 of the Appendix are reproduced on the following pages. Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 are omitted since the subject matter has been covered in the foregoing discussion.

The Appendix in complete form will be mailed, as soon as available, to all corn canners.

TABLE 3. PERMITTED INCREASES AND PRICE RANGES PER DOZEN CONTAINERS FOR PROCESSORS OF PACKED SWEET CORN WHO MADE SALES DURING THE BASE PERIOD

Area, variety, and style of pack	Fancy		Extra Standard		Standard	
	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges	Permitted increase	Price ranges
<b>NO. 2 CANS</b>						
<b>AREA 1</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	\$0.30	\$1.22-\$1.34	\$0.27	\$1.13-\$1.23	\$0.24	\$1.06-\$1.16
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.32	1.22- 1.34	.29	1.13- 1.23	.26	1.06- 1.16
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.32	1.12- 1.24	.29	1.03- 1.13	.26	1.01- 1.11
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.29	1.27- 1.35	.26	1.21- 1.29	.23	1.14- 1.20
<b>AREA 2</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	.32	1.28- 1.44	.29	1.16- 1.28	.27	1.09- 1.21
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.34	1.28- 1.44	.31	1.16- 1.28	.29	1.09- 1.21
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.34	1.18- 1.34	.31	1.09- 1.18	.29	1.04- 1.16
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.35	1.40- 1.54	.33	1.31- 1.41	.33	1.24- 1.34
<b>AREA 3</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	.27	1.24- 1.34	.24	1.12- 1.22	.21	1.02- 1.12
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.29	1.24- 1.34	.26	1.12- 1.22	.23	1.02- 1.12
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.29	1.14- 1.34	.26	1.02- 1.12	.23	.97- 1.07
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.31	1.33- 1.43	.29	1.20- 1.30	.26	1.12- 1.22
<b>AREA 4</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	.32	1.23- 1.35	.28	1.12- 1.20	.25	1.04- 1.12
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.34	1.23- 1.35	.30	1.12- 1.20	.27	1.04- 1.12
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.34	1.13- 1.25	.30	1.02- 1.10	.27	.99- 1.07
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.39	1.37- 1.49	.35	1.25- 1.33	.32	1.19- 1.27
<b>AREA 5</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	.36	1.43- 1.57	.33	1.34- 1.44	.30	1.25- 1.35
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.38	1.43- 1.57	.35	1.34- 1.44	.32	1.25- 1.35
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.38	1.33- 1.47	.35	1.24- 1.34	.32	1.20- 1.30
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.45	1.57- 1.67	.42	1.51- 1.61	.39	1.46- 1.56
<b>* AREA 6</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	.27	1.24- 1.34	.24	1.12- 1.22	.21	1.02- 1.12
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.29	1.24- 1.34	.26	1.12- 1.22	.23	1.02- 1.12
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.29	1.14- 1.24	.26	1.02- 1.12	.23	.97- 1.07
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.31	1.33- 1.43	.29	1.20- 1.30	.26	1.12- 1.22
<b>NO. 10 CANS</b>						
<b>AREA 1</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	1.55	6.30- 6.90	1.39	5.83- 6.45	1.24	5.47- 5.99
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.65	6.30- 6.90	1.50	5.83- 6.45	1.34	5.47- 5.99
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.65	5.78- 6.40	1.50	5.31- 5.93	1.34	5.21- 5.73
All varieties—Whole grain.....	1.48	6.45- 6.87	1.32	6.16- 6.56	1.17	5.80- 6.10
<b>AREA 2</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	1.65	6.00- 7.42	1.50	5.98- 6.60	1.39	5.62- 6.24
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.75	6.00- 7.42	1.60	5.98- 6.60	1.50	5.62- 6.24
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.75	6.09- 6.91	1.60	5.47- 6.09	1.50	5.37- 5.99
All varieties—Whole grain.....	1.93	7.13- 7.83	1.78	6.67- 7.17	1.68	6.30- 6.82
<b>AREA 3</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	1.39	6.39- 6.91	1.24	5.78- 6.30	1.08	5.26- 5.78
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.50	6.39- 6.91	1.34	5.78- 6.30	1.19	5.26- 5.78
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.50	5.88- 6.40	1.34	5.26- 5.78	1.19	5.00- 5.52
All varieties—Whole grain.....	1.58	6.77- 7.27	1.48	6.11- 6.61	1.32	5.70- 6.20
<b>AREA 4</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	1.65	6.35- 6.97	1.44	5.77- 6.19	1.29	5.37- 5.77
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.75	6.35- 6.97	1.55	5.77- 6.19	1.39	5.37- 5.77
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.75	5.83- 6.45	1.55	5.26- 5.68	1.39	5.10- 5.52
All varieties—Whole grain.....	1.99	6.96- 7.58	1.78	6.36- 6.76	1.63	6.06- 6.46
<b>AREA 5</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	1.86	7.38- 8.10	1.70	6.91- 7.43	1.55	6.45- 6.97
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.96	7.38- 8.10	1.81	6.91- 7.43	1.65	6.45- 6.97
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.96	6.86- 7.58	1.81	6.39- 6.91	1.65	6.10- 6.71
All varieties—Whole grain.....	2.29	7.90- 8.49	2.14	7.00- 8.19	1.99	7.43- 7.93

## NO. 10 CANS—Continued

Area, variety, and style of pack	Fancy		Extra Standard		Standard	
	Permitted increase	Price range	Permitted increase	Price range	Permitted increase	Price range
<b>AREA 6</b>						
Golden—Cream.....	1.39	6.30- 6.91	1.24	5.78- 6.30	1.08	5.26- 5.78
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.50	6.39- 6.91	1.34	5.77- 6.30	1.19	5.26- 5.78
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	1.50	5.88- 6.40	1.34	5.26- 5.78	1.19	5.00- 5.52
All varieties—Whole grain.....	1.58	6.77- 7.27	1.48	6.11- 6.61	1.32	5.70- 6.20

## NO. 2 VACUUM CANS

Area 1—All varieties, Whole grain	.27	1.20- 1.28	.24	1.14- 1.22	.21	1.07- 1.13
Area 2—All varieties, Whole grain	.35	1.30- 1.44	.33	1.22- 1.32	.31	1.15- 1.25
Area 3—All varieties, Whole grain	.29	1.31- 1.41	.27	1.19- 1.29	.24	1.11- 1.21
Area 4—All varieties, Whole grain	.36	1.35- 1.47	.33	1.22- 1.30	.30	1.16- 1.24
Area 5—All varieties, Whole grain	.42	1.48- 1.58	.39	1.27- 1.37	.36	1.21- 1.31
Area 6—All varieties, Whole grain	.29	1.31- 1.41	.27	1.19- 1.29	.24	1.11- 1.21

TABLE 7. GRADE DIFFERENTIALS—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE GRADES (Per Dozen Containers)

In each case in figuring prices based on grade differentials, if the processor has base prices for both a higher and lower grade than the item being priced, he shall use the differential between the item being priced and the lower grade, except that Substandard shall not be used as the lower grade. (For example, if the processor has base prices for both Fancy and Standard grades and now wishes to price Extra Standard, he takes the difference between Extra Standard and Standard.)

## NO. 1 CANS

Area, variety, and style of pack	Fancy and Ex. Stand.	Ex. Stand. and Stand.	Stand. and Sub-Stand.
<b>AREA 1</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	\$0.00	\$0.08	\$0.10
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.09	.08	.10
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.09	.03	.10
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.06	.08	.10
<b>AREA 2</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.14	.07	.10
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.14	.07	.10
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.14	.02	.10
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.11	.07	.10
<b>AREA 3</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.12	.10	.10
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.12	.10	.10
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.12	.05	.10
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.13	.08	.10
<b>AREA 4</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.13	.08	.10
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.13	.08	.10
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.13	.03	.10
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.14	.06	.10
<b>AREA 5</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.11	.09	.10
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.11	.09	.10
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.11	.04	.10
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.06	.03	.10
<b>AREA 6</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.12	.10	.10
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.12	.10	.10
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.12	.05	.10
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.13	.08	.10

## NO. 10 CANS

<b>AREA 1</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.46	.41	.50
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.46	.41	.50
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.47	.15	.50
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.30	.41	.50
<b>AREA 2</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.72	.36	.50
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.72	.36	.50
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.72	.10	.50
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.66	.36	.50
<b>AREA 3</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.61	.52	.50
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.61	.52	.50
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.62	.26	.50
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.66	.41	.50
<b>AREA 4</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.68	.41	.50
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream.....	.68	.41	.50
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.67	.16	.50
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.71	.30	.50

(Continued on page 8384)

INCREASED CONSUMPTION  
REDUCES SUGAR STOCKSDeliveries to Distributors Slowed by  
Labor Shortages and Car  
Movement Delay

Preliminary data show that consumption of sugar in the United States during the first eight months of 1944 has been more than 450,000 tons higher than during the same period of 1943 and higher, also, than was anticipated earlier in the year, according to the War Food Administration.

In addition, the equivalent of approximately 700,000 tons of sugar has been used in the form of high test molasses for the manufacture of industrial alcohol. The enlarged wartime alcohol program largely covers the industrial needs of the synthetic rubber program. Including the sugar bearing materials diverted to industrial alcohol, sugar consumption in the United States is currently higher than in peacetime.

At the same time, sugar deliveries by U. S. distributors have been behind schedule, because of the high volume of orders and owing primarily to labor shortages and inland car movement difficulties, especially in East coast refining plants.

The increased consumption and a smaller 1943 beet crop have made it necessary to draw upon stocks of sea-board refiners more heavily than usual during this period of seasonally heavy demand. Although new crop production of cane and beet sugar coupled with off-shore arrivals soon may be sufficient to enable distributors to rebuild their stocks to some extent, it is anticipated by the WFA that the stock carryover at the end of this year still will be smaller than at the end of last year.

U. S. production of beet sugar during the period January through August totaled 47,000 tons. During the same period, 749,000 tons were distributed, reducing stocks of beet sugar from a total of 838,000 tons on January 1 to 136,000 tons on September 1. This is the lowest inventory recorded for this date by the Office of Distribution's Sugar Branch since 1935.

Production of cane sugar in the mainland area during the first eight months of 1944 was 84,000 tons, and arrivals in the United States from off-shore areas totaled 3,746,000 tons, making a total of 3,830,000 tons for the period. Distribution, on the other hand, totaled 4,181,000 tons. This excess of distribution over production, after minor adjustments, reduced stocks of cane sugar from the 828,000 tons on hand January 1 to 545,000 tons on hand September 1.

With the Nazis dominating the world's production of beet sugar, except for that produced in the United States and the United Kingdom, and with other important sugar-producing areas, notably Java and the Philippines, under Japanese domination, the Caribbean area, to an increasing degree, has become the chief sugar supply store not only of the United States, but of our Western allies. Because of this reduced production in some domestic areas and shipping difficulties, rationing became necessary, followed later by international allocation. Under the allocations procedure, the United Kingdom, Canada, the USSR, and friendly nations most of whom have relied to a significant degree on the Caribbean area for sugar, continue to receive some of it direct from the Caribbean producing islands and some from the quantities delivered first to the United States for refining.

During the first eight months of 1944, the distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States totaled 4,930,000 tons, or 483,000 tons more than during the same period of 1943. Most of this increase went to United States civilians; deliveries for export and for military purposes increased only 21,000 tons. The remainder, or 462,000 tons, went to U. S. civilians and into the production of manufactured articles, such as candy, soft drinks, etc., consumed by non-civilians.

Much of the increase to civilians was necessitated by:

1. The increased production of fruits and vegetables this year has led to a greater need than usual for sugar for preserving and canning both by commercial and home canners.

2. Larger than normal production of milk during the "flush" season in many areas. Extra sugar was granted to condensed milk manufacturers to help ob-

tain as full a utilization of this production as possible.

3. The need to replace reduced supplies of corn sweeteners in cases where production stoppages were imminent.

4. Supplemental allotments of sugar made to permit increased freezing of egg yolks.

5. Supplemental allotments of sugar made to increase the use of abundant supplies of eggs in commercial food products.

6. Supplemental allotments for the canning of unpeeled whole apricots to increase the quantity of apricots that could be packed with the available labor supply.

7. Provisional allotments of sugar for the production of rationed soups.

In addition, industrial users have received 80 per cent of their 1941 use of sugar during the first eight months of 1944, whereas in the first seven months of 1943, they received only 70 per cent. The quota was raised because the improved shipping situation had resulted in increased arrivals from off-shore areas.

### Dry Bean and Pea Production Lower this Year, BAE Reports

The total 1944 production of dry edible beans was indicated on September 1 as 17,686,000 bags (100 lbs., uncleaned), as compared with last year's record production of 21,124,000 bags and with the 10-year (1933-42) average of 15,133,000, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported. One-half of this year's indicated production is expected to be white kinds, principally Pea and Medium White beans and Great North-erns, more than one-fourth will be red, pink, and speckled kinds including Pintos, Red Kidneys, and Pinks; and the remainder will be Limas, Blackeyes, and other miscellaneous beans, BAE said.

The indicated dry pea crop of 8,915,000 bags is 1,965,000 smaller than the 1943 crop, but 5,767,000 larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average.

### Fibre Containers May Be Used for Fresh Tomatoes

Shippers of fresh tomatoes have been given unlimited quotas of new fibre shipping containers, the War Production Board has announced. The fibre shipping container order, L-317, as amended September 9, includes tomatoes in the list of fresh fruits and vegetables that are exempt from the restrictions on the use of new shipping containers established in Schedule II of the order.

The complete list of fresh fruits and vegetables for which these containers may be used now comprises apples, grapes, limes, mushrooms, pears, rhubarb, and tomatoes. An unlimited container quota is permitted for all these items.

The previous requirement that "non-standard" meat containers that were in process of manufacture on or before August 4, 1944, be used before September 1, has been removed in the amended L-317, to enable box manufacturers and packers to utilize existing meat packages. "Non-standard" meat containers are those that do not conform to the specifications established in Schedule IV.

The revised order also states that "W" boxes are subject to the same use restrictions as "V" boxes.

The base period of the items listed under the section, "All other foods" in Schedule III of the Order is 1943 and not 1942 as was erroneously printed by WPB in the previous amendment to L-317 and published on page 8339 of INFORMATION LETTER 908.

### CORN PRICES ESTABLISHED (Continued from page 8383)

#### NO. 10 CANS—Continued

Area, variety, and style of pack	Fancy and Ex. Stand.	Ex. Stand. and Stand.	Stand. and Sub-Stand.
<b>AREA 5</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.57	.46	.50
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream....	.57	.46	.50
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.57	.20	.50
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.30	.26	.50
<b>AREA 6</b>			
Golden—Cream.....	.61	.52	.50
White, other than Evergreen and Narrow grain—Cream....	.61	.52	.50
Evergreen & Narrow grain—Cream.....	.62	.26	.50
All varieties—Whole grain.....	.66	.41	.50

#### NO. 8 VACUUM CANS

Area 1—All varieties, Whole grain.....	.06	.08	.10
Area 2—All varieties, Whole grain.....	.10	.07	.10
Area 3—All varieties, Whole grain.....	.12	.08	.10
Area 4—All varieties, Whole grain.....	.15	.06	.10
Area 5—All varieties, Whole grain.....	.21	.06	.10
Area 6—All varieties, Whole grain.....	.12	.08	.10

### Canadian Canned Food Stocks

Stocks of canned fruits, vegetables, and other products in the hands of Canadian canners, wholesale dealers, and chain store warehouses on July 1, 1944, and 1943, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are shown in the following table:

	July 1, 1944	July 1, 1943
	Dos. cans	Dos. cans
Fruits, canned.....	361,787	434,550
Vegetables, canned.....	2,789,596	2,203,585
Apple juices.....	133,802	60,129
Fruit juices, other.....	162,925	16,584
Infants foods.....	963,636	589,630
Soups.....	2,291,463	1,280,956
Tomato juice.....	515,237	609,211
Tomato catsup.....	71,651	163,095
Tomato pulp, paste, and puree.....	41,731	65,635